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Department of Agriculture



SENATOR DUNLAP

How to Grow Bigger and  
Better Crops of Strawberries.



# Balesky's Plant Nursery

H. F. BALESKY, Proprietor.

FOSTERS, - - - MICHIGAN



## *Senator Dunlap*

### The Big Money Maker

The Senator Dunlap is the most popular variety ever introduced. It is a leader among all other varieties. It has made more dollars for its growers throughout the United States than any other variety ever grown. It is impartial as to soil or climate and will do well wherever planted. Plants are vigorous growers and establish a powerful root system. They have enough vigor to produce a good crop on half a chance, but respond readily to good culture. It has perfect flowers and is a strong polenizer for pistillate varieties. The berries are large, evenly shaped, rich dark crimson color, firm and of finest quality and flavor. It is a good shipper, excellent for canning and table use. It has nearly all the good points that can be desired in a perfect berry. Wherever strawberries are grown, fields of Dunlaps are a familiar sight. I owe my success to the wonderful Dunlap and therefore have given it first place in this, my little business book. You will make no mistake in planting largely to Senator Dunlap for main crop. My Heavy Producing Strain is a mortgage lifter. See Price List on Page 12.

### 5% Discount on Early Orders

As an inducement to have you send me your order early, I will allow a 5% discount on all orders received on or before March 1st, accompanied by cash in full. Orders received early are very helpful to us as it greatly relieves office work during the busy season. Then too, it will be a benefit to you to have your order booked early—you will be sure of getting the varieties you want and just when you want them. **ORDER NOW.**

## *To My Customers and Friends*

Another year has passed, and we of America have every reason to be exceedingly happy, in the measure that God and America have prospered us. The new year comes to us with brighter hopes than the one just passed, and our efforts should be directed to greater accomplishments for 1923.

I take this opportunity of thanking my many customers for their valued patronage last year, and to show my appreciation for the good work they did in recommending my nursery to their friends and so bringing me new customers each year. As a result of their efforts my business is doubling each year which goes to show that my method of doing business is also appreciated by my customers.

I wish it were possible to meet each and every one of you personally. I assure you that the interview would be a pleasant one, and needless to say, it would be a profitable meeting for both, my customer and myself. But as that is impossible, I want you to feel confident that I will always give you a square deal and guarantee you SATISFACTION ALWAYS.

I have again grown a fine vigorous lot of plants and am offering them at prices you can afford to pay. My northern grown plants are better than those grown farther south. They are hardier, because nature provides them with longer roots and better crowns to withstand the severe winters. If planted in the southern States they will produce better and earlier berries.

Last year I sold thousands of plants to nurserymen for propagating purposes. It surely must be plain to every one that my plants are of superior quality, being in demand among reliable nurserymen for their own planting.

If you are intending to set out a patch of strawberries this year, I want your order, and will assure you that it will have my best attention. If, however, you are not going to plant this year, I will appreciate the favor if you will hand this book to a friend or neighbor who is intending to plant strawberries this year.

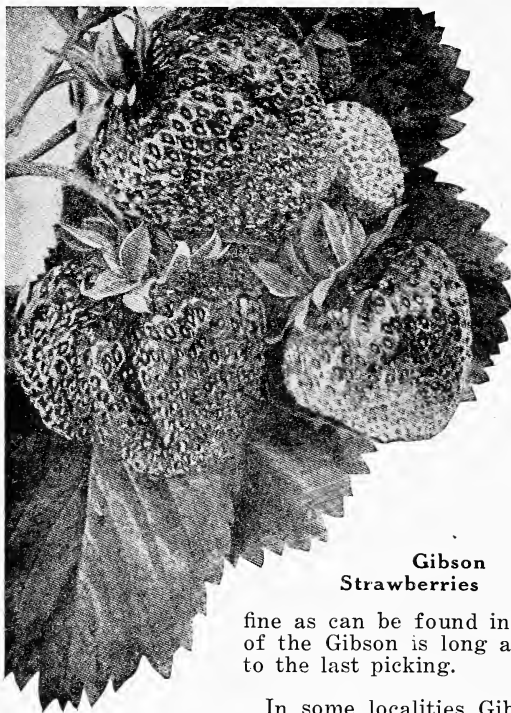
Again thanking you for past favors, and wishing you the best of success for the coming year, I am always,

Yours very truly,

H. F. BALESKY.

### *Pocomoke (Per.)*

A splendid variety and very productive. It is a mid-season berry and has many good points in its favor. The berries are large, nearly round in shape, glossy red and very fine in flavor. Plants are very vigorous growers with long heavy roots and plenty of them. It is a good dependable variety for the commercial grower as well as for the garden. You will make no mistake in planting Pocomoke for main crop. My HEAVY PRODUCING STRAIN will make money for you.



**Gibson  
Strawberries**

fine as can be found in any strawberry. The fruiting season of the Gibson is long and the berries hold their size well up to the last picking.

In some localities Gibson is grown almost exclusively as a market berry, and its popularity is rapidly increasing throughout the country because it is "making good" wherever planted.

My Heavy Producing Strain will put dollars in your pocket. For price list see Page 12.

### ✓ Kelloggs Pride (Per.)

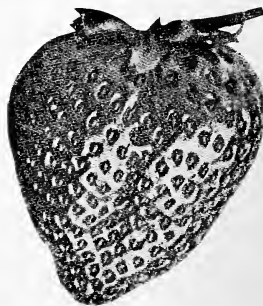
Berries are large to very large, scarlet in color with bright red cheeks making it one of the handsomest berries grown. Plants grow large with heavy long roots that withstand dry weather. Medium late variety.

My Heavy Producing Strain leads.

### ✓ Warfield (Imp.)

Warfield is an old standby that has been a favorite with growers for many years. It is one of the most productive varieties grown. Berries are medium to large, dark red color, very firm and one of the best canning berries grown, retaining its true strawberry flavor after being canned. As a shipper it is hard to equal. The plants are strong growers and rampant runner makers. Very hardy and succeeds everywhere. Warfield is a pistillate variety and should be planted beside the Dunlap or Dr. Burrill.

My Heavy Producing Strain will please you.



**Warfield**

## A Paying Investment

At the present time the production of strawberries hold an important position among the agricultural resources of the country. The demand for this appetizing fruit is constantly increasing. Suitable soils for the production of strawberries may be found in practically every locality. Every farmer should grow them to at least supply the home and enough to can for the winter. Even in the city garden they should be grown in sufficient quantity to supply the table in season. If grown for profit, they bring quick returns, and at a time of year when other crops are not ready for market. The profits of course will depend on the quality of the plants set, and the thoroughness of culture practiced. \$500 to \$800 an acre are being made, from the standard varieties, and even double that amount from the everbearers. To the beginner it may seem difficult to decide which variety will be the most profitable to buy. I have fruited every variety offered in this catalog, I have studied them throughout the growing and fruiting seasons and have given a truthful description of each variety as I find them. I have endeavored to describe the characteristics of each, so that my customers will be able to select the variety best suited to their needs, and no matter which variety you order, you can rely on getting strong healthy well rooted plants that have quality and are filled with fruiting energy.

### How My Heavy Producing Plants are Propagated

After the soil is thoroughly prepared and supplied with the proper amount of well balanced plant food, sturdy vigorous plants are selected, plants that show unusual strength and fruiting power only are planted. After the plants have made some growth, they are examined and any plant that does not show sturdiness and vigor is pulled up and thrown away. Nothing but strong vigorous plants are allowed to remain in the propagating rows. Later in the season when the rows are filled with thrifty young plants, all surplus runners are then cut away, giving the young plants full sway in which to reach the highest state of maturity.

As a preventive against disease and insects, they are thoroughly sprayed during the growing season with Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux and Lime sulphur.

By following this method each year, I have developed my **HEAVY PRODUCING STRAIN OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS**. Propagating plants my way, increases the quality and assures healthy plants, free from disease and insects.

### Selecting A Site

Any soil that will grow vegetables, or common farm crops will also produce strawberries. Select a piece of ground that has been in a hoed crop the previous year and is free from sods and grasses. Avoid the high knolls and the low swampy places. The strawberry has a wide climatic adaptation and may be grown successfully upon almost any type of soil, from coarse sand to heavy clay, provided it is well supplied with moisture and at the same time well drained.

### Preparing The Soil

It is advisable to plow your land in the fall to a good depth, and during the winter, cover with a coating of stable manure at the rate of 18 to 20 tons per acre. Re-plow it again the following spring and apply 10 loads of well rotted stable manure per acre. If your ground cannot be plowed in the fall, it should be manured in the winter and plowed as early in the spring as conditions will permit and top-dressed with manure after plowing. In either case disc and harrow thoroughly to insure a perfect seed bed the full depth of the plowing. Roll or float it well to insure compactness and to conserve moisture.

**Read What Mr. Lubke has done with The Champion Everbearer. You can do as well. See Page 7.**

## General Information

**Express Shipments**—I advise shipping by express. I believe it is the cheapest and best way to ship, except on small orders, of twenty pounds or less, and for short distances.

**Parcel Post**—The parcel post weight limit is seventy pounds for the first three zones. Packages weighing fifty pounds may be shipped to all zones.

Add to your order	1st and 2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
for each hundred	zone	zone	zone	zone	zone	zone	zone
plants .....	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.19	\$0.26	\$0.33	\$0.41	\$0.48

Ask your Postmaster or mail carrier what zone you are in from Fosters, Saginaw County, Michigan. Then by referring to the above table you can easily determine the amount of postage needed to have your plants shipped by parcel post. If you do not include postage with your order, we can ship your plants C. O. D. postage, but of course your Postmaster will charge you a little extra for collection.

**Substitution**—I very seldom find it necessary to substitute one variety for another, unless your order is received late in the season and I happen to be sold out of the variety ordered, in which case I will either substitute or refund your money, as you wish.

**How To Order**—Please use the order sheet on page 13, and write very plainly. Be sure to give shipping point if different from your postoffice address. Also be sure and tell me if you want me to substitute in case I am sold out of the variety you ordered. If you do not say anything about it, I will take it for granted that I am to use my own judgment and in that case will substitute a variety of equal or better value and of the same season. I will label such substitute true to name.

**Terms**—Cash with small orders. I will book large orders if part cash is sent, balance before plants are shipped. Do not ask for credit, or to ship your plants C. O. D.

**Location**—If you live within driving distance, you will find my nursery located 2½ miles west and 1 mile north of Birch Run. I am connected with long distance telephone. Call Birch Run operator. All mail should be addressed to Fosters, Mich. Visitors are always welcome.

**Fall Catalog**—I do not recommend fall planting and do not issue a fall catalog. Although in the southern States fall planting is done with a degree of success, but in our locality it has not been so successful. However, I can fill your order for fall planting any time after the plants have reached maturity in the fall.

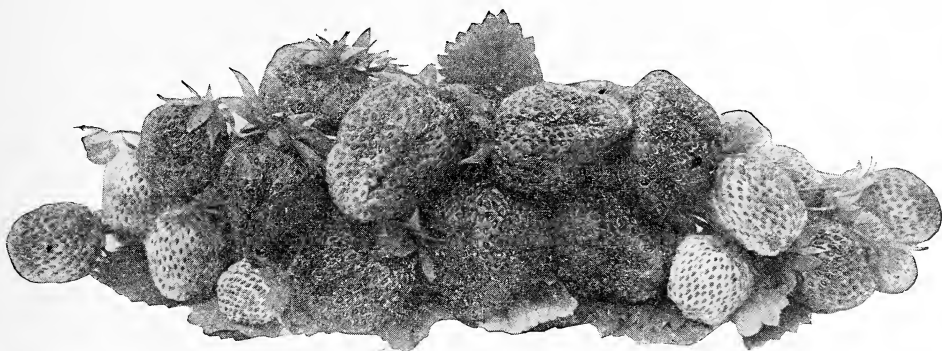
**When To Order**—Order in January or February when you will find full stock and can have your plants delivered just when you want them. Then too, you will save quite a little on express charges because plants are considerable lighter in weight in early spring than later in the season when they have made a large growth of foliage, and besides you will be entitled to the 5% discount I am offering on early orders.

**Remittance**—Remit by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Registered letter or your personal check. Make all orders payable to Balesky's Plant Nursery, Fosters, Mich.

**References**—As to my reliability, I refer you to the Birch Run State Bank, of Birch Run, Mich., Postmaster and Express Agent of Birch Run, Mich., German American Bank, of Frankenmuth, Mich., and the Postmaster of Fosters, Mich.

**Small Orders**—On account of the time and packing material required in filling small orders, I am obliged to charge a little more to fill small orders than the large ones. The cost in booking, packing and shipping an order for 25 plants is nearly as great as an order for 100 plants.





## CHAMPION

### The New Everbearing Strawberry

A very promising new variety. Introduced by Edward L. Lubke of Berrien County. In a sworn statement Mr. Lubke says that he sold \$2,059.20 worth of Champion strawberries from one acre without irrigation. Following are his own words:

"We have picked in 169 days, 352 16 qt. cases or 5,632 qts. of Champion Everbearing Strawberries from one acre. This record was made in 223 days from the time the plants were set, Spring 1920 until November 14th, 1920, without irrigation of any kind. Our Strawberries averaged us \$5.85 per 16 qt. case. Total income from this acre was \$2,059.20 in 129 days. A record from one row, 280 plants we picked 151 qts. and have picked as high as 43 ripe berries from one plant at a time. The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., has no record that has exceeded this one from one acre without irrigation. We were awarded first prize in Berrien County for picking the most Strawberries to the acre in 1920.

In 1921 the Champion withstood a country-wide drouth with practically no rainfall, but in spite of this they have done fairly good. We commenced to pick July 10th from one and one-half acres, on our farm and picked 238 16 qt. cases up to Nov. 1st. These were picked from Spring settings in April 1921."

I secured a supply of Champion plants from Mr. Lubke in 1921, and have fruited them two seasons and can truthfully say that they are a better berry by far than the Progressive. Being a better yielder, the berries have a better flavor and better keeping qualities.

Nurserymen were selling Champion plants at \$5.00 per 100 last year. I am offering them for the first time this year at prices you can afford to pay. Order early as my supply is limited. See price list on page 12.

### Everbearing Strawberries

On account of the long fruiting season of the everbearers they should be supplied with an abundance of plant food to insure the production of large berries. They also require plenty of moisture, but should not be planted on poorly drained land. Plant them early and remove all blossoms until July 15th, after which let them fruit to full capacity. For best results they should be grown in the hill system.

The everbearing strawberries have passed the experimental stage. They are now considered by growers as a very profitable business berry. They bear a full crop the first year and still a larger crop the second year. Ninety days after plants are set you can pick big juicy red berries and continue to pick until freezing weather. The following spring they will fruit again in June, and keep it up until fall, with the exception of a short rest period in July. There is a big demand for strawberries in the fall at highest market price. You will get your money back and double it many times over, the first year, if you plant my Heavy Producing Strain of everbearers. Get started this year.

### Removing The Blossoms

Shortly after the plants are set they will begin to blossom. All blossoms should be removed by cutting or pinching off the fruiting stems as soon as they appear. Standard varieties should not be allowed to fruit the first year.

### Heeling-In

If when your plants arrive you are not ready to plant, heel them in by making a V-shaped trench about 8 inches deep. Untie the bunches and spread the plants along in the trench, roots downward. Cover the roots with moist soil and pack it firmly to exclude all air.

Water the ground until it is well soaked around the roots and keep moist until you are ready to plant. They will keep in excellent condition for several weeks. The best time to plant is when the ground is moist, or just before a rain.

It is advisable to have plants shipped early and heeled in, as they can be planted when weather conditions are most favorable, and scarcely a plant will be lost.

### Planting Systems

There are several systems of planting strawberries. The most common is the matted row. Others are the hill, single and double hedge rows.

### Hill System

For growing fancy fruit the hill system is perhaps the most desirable. The berries will be large and fine in quality and appearance. The rows should be 30 inches apart and plants 15 inches apart in the rows. All runners must be cut away. This will cause the plants to stool out and grow to enormous size, each plant will have several crowns.

### The Single Hedge Row

The rows should be spaced 3 feet apart with the plants 2 feet apart in the row. Each mother plant is allowed to make two runner plants which should be layered one on each side of the mother plant in line with the row. All other runners should be cut off as soon as they appear.

### The Double Hedge Row

The rows should be spaced 3½ feet apart with the plants set 2 feet apart in the row. Each mother plant is allowed to make six runner plants. Two of these should be layered on opposite sides of the mother plant, directly in line with the row. The remaining four should be layered two on each side of the mother plant in the spaces between the rows, forming three distinct rows, a row of mother plants and a row of runner plants on each side. All other runners should be cut off as soon as they appear.

### The Matted Row

The matted row is more extensively used than any other system. Not because it is the best, but because it is the easiest. Under this system the rows should be 3½ or 4 feet apart and plants set 18 inches to 2 feet in the row. All runner plants are allowed to take root. Some seasons however, the plants root too thickly, resulting in small berries. This can be overcome by cutting away all runners after the rows are filled to the desired width.

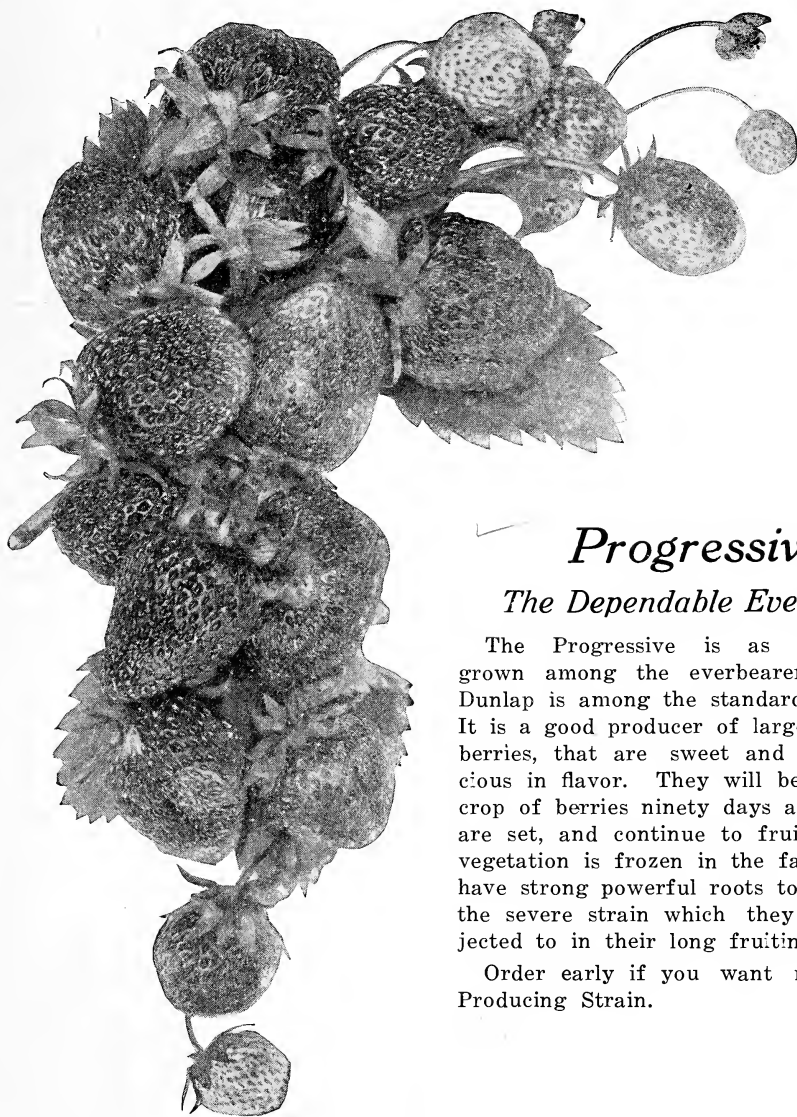
### Planting

Mark the ground with a light marker made of boards just heavy enough to make a shallow mark. If the marks are made too deep it will be difficult to set the plants the right depth. For planting we use a common square pointed spade. Thrust the spade into the ground, rock it to and fro; this makes a V-shaped opening ready to receive the plant.

The roots should be well spread and moist soil pressed firmly against them with the foot. Set the roots full length into the ground where they can get moisture, but do not set them deeper than they originally were grown.

Keeping the roots cool and moist, pressing the soil firmly about the roots and setting the crowns at the right height, are the things to be kept in mind when planting.

Do not plant on a windy day. Do not at any time unduly expose the roots to the sun or wind. Keep them covered with a wet burlap. Do not allow dry soil to come in contact with the roots.



## *Progressive*

### *The Dependable Everbearer*

The Progressive is as extensively grown among the everbearers, as the Dunlap is among the standard varieties. It is a good producer of large dark red berries, that are sweet and very delicious in flavor. They will bear a sure crop of berries ninety days after plants are set, and continue to fruit until all vegetation is frozen in the fall. Plants have strong powerful roots to withstand the severe strain which they are subjected to in their long fruiting season.

Order early if you want my Heavy Producing Strain.

### **Glen Mary (Per.)**

This grand old variety has stood the test for more than twenty years and is still "making good." It is a good producer of large dark berries with showy yellow seeds, making it very attractive. It is a strong healthy variety and a good plant maker. A large fancy berry that will bring the highest market price. Order early if you want some of my Heavy Producing Strain.

### **Gandy (Per.)**

A good reliable late variety. Should be planted on good rich soil to do its best. Plants are strong growers and the berries are large and firm, good in quality, and a good shipper. My Heavy Producing Strain leads.

See Price List on Page 12

### Digging and Shipping

Digging and shipping begins in March (if weather permits). and continues until about May 20th. I will allow a 5% cash discount on all orders received before March 1st. After that no discount will be allowed, except on orders of 5,000 or more. When ordering in lots of 5,000 or more, write for special prices, naming varieties and number of plants desired. When ordering less than 5,000 refer to price list on page 12.

My plants are all one seasons' growth, and are grown for plants only. They are strong, healthy stock, and guaranteed true to name. Digging, packing and shipping is done under my personal supervision, and you may be sure that every detail is looked after, to have your order reach you in the best of condition. All plants are freshly dug for each order, and sorted, trimmed and tied twenty-six in a bunch. They are then packed in plenty of damp moss to reach all destinations in good growing condition. When more than one variety is ordered, each variety is properly labeled and easily separated from the others.

### Free Service

To give sound practical advice on any subject, one must have had practical experience. I have had fourteen years of practical experience as a successful commercial strawberry grower, being the pioneer grower of this section of the country. My long experience enables me to be of valuable service to you in helping you grow BIGGER AN BETTER CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES. Even if you have never grown strawberries before, you can grow them successfully right from the start by following the instructions given in this book. However, should you have any individual problems in regard to growing BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES, do not hesitate to write and ask for information.

Although I am very busy during the shipping season, I am never too busy to answer your questions. I am always glad to have the opportunity to help you make a success with my HEAVY PRODUCING PLANTS, because your success is also my success. It is only by helping you succeed, that I can expect to merit your future patronage, so do not hesitate to write any time you need additional information. This service is ABSOLUTELY FREE.

### Spraying

If you buy your plants from me, it is not likely that they will need spraying the first year. If, however, you have an old strawberry patch that has not been sprayed, it is likely that insects and disease are present and spraying will be necessary. For insects that work upon the foliage, use three pounds of arsenate of lead powder, by dissolving it in enough water to make a thin paste and continue adding water until the mixture is thin enough to pour easily. Pour the solution into fifty gallons of water and mix thoroughly. For smaller quantities use one ounce of arsenate of lead to each gallon of water. For disease such as rust or leaf spot, use what is known as a 4-4-40 bordeaux mixture, prepared as follows: Hang a coarse sack containing four pounds of blue vitrol into twenty-five gallons of water, so the sack will float on the surface of the water until the vitrol is dissolved. In a bucket containing four pounds of hydrated lime, pour three gallons of hot water, stirring it thoroughly until the mixture becomes thin and creamy. Pour this solution into twelve gallons of water and add the blue vitrol mixture stirring it thoroughly. Mix well before using. Mildew or leaf curl is present when the leaves curl up and the leaf stems become dark. Use a lime-sulphur spray as follows: Mix thoroughly, three gallons of lime-sulphur in forty-seven gallons of water. You can obtain the lime-sulphur from any manufacturer of spray materials. The leaves of some varieties naturally curl somewhat during the dry heated season, and should not be mistaken for leaf curl. These sprays will not injure the plants and may be used as often as necessary. Do not spray when plants are in blossom or when berries are forming.

### Cultivating

Cultivation should begin as soon as plants are set and continued every week or ten days throughout the growing season, especially after every rain as soon as conditions permit. Never cultivate when the ground is wet and soggy. Cultivate shallow and often and keep the rows free from weeds at all times.

**Remember the 5% discount on early orders.**

### ✓ Parsons Beauty (Per)

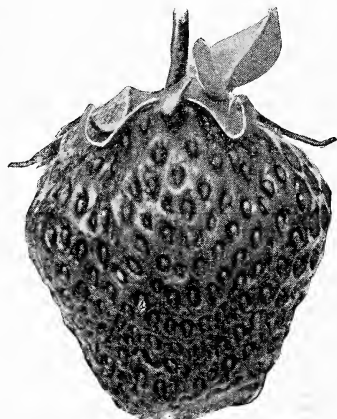


This variety is as near perfect as any variety I know of. It is one of the most productive varieties grown. Berries are large and uniform in shape and hold their size up to the last picking. In plant growth it is faultless. Plants are strong robust growers with healthy foliage. The fruit stems are long and stiff and hold the berries up from the ground, where they are easily picked. The color is a dark glossy red which extends clear to the center. A good market berry, good shipper and very desirable for canning. My Heavy Producing Strain will please you.

### ✓ Bubach (Imp.)

Bubach is an old variety that seems to stand the competition that has been brought against it by other varieties well. Berries are very large, conic in shape and bright scarlet in color. It is quite firm, fair in quality and very productive. Plants are strong growers with healthy foliage. It will make a big showing on your table or on the market. If you are looking for a big fancy berry Bubach will fill the bill.

My Heavy Producing Strain for good results.



**Bubach**

### Green Manuring

One of the most economical soil builders that will at least supply the soil with some of the nitrogen required is green manuring. The principal value of a green manure crop is in the humus it supplies to the soil. While the leguminous crops such as clover, vetch, peas, oats, beans, etc., supply some of the nitrogen but do not add either potash or phosphate, these elements should be supplied by using a good grade of commercial fertilizer. If the green crop is clover, plow it late in fall and during the winter cover with a coating of manure. In the spring plant to early potatoes. After potatoes are dug, sow to rye, vetch or clover. Plow this green crop under the following spring and plant to strawberries.

### Strawberry Flowers

Among the strawberry varieties there are two types of blossoms. The perfect and the imperfect. The perfect flowers have both pistils and stamens, but the imperfect flowers have only pistils. Perfect blooming varieties will fruit when planted by themselves, while imperfect blooming varieties will not fruit unless planted beside perfect sorts. When planting imperfect varieties there should be at least one row of a perfect variety to every two or three rows of the imperfect one.

All varieties marked (Imp.) have imperfect flowers and those marked (Per.) have perfect flowers.

## PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

In filling out the order sheet please write very plainly to avoid mistakes. For parcel post rates see page 6.

STANDARD VARIETIES		25	100	250	500	1,000
✓ Senator Dunlap, (Per.) Early.....		\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$4.00
Warfield, (Imp.) Medium Early .....		.50	.75	1.25	2.00	4.00
✓ Gibson (Per.) Mid-season .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
✓ Dr. Burrill (Per.) Medium Early .....		.50	.75	1.25	2.00	4.00
Bubach (Imp.) Mid-season .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
Brandywine (Per.) Late .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
Parsons Beauty, (Per.) Mid-season .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
✓ Kelloggs Pride, (Per.) Late .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
Pocomoke, (Per.) Mid-season .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
✓ Gandy, (Per.) Late .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
✓ Glen Mary, (Per.) Mid-season .....		.50	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
EVERBEARING VARIETIES		25	100	250	500	1,000
✓ Progressive, (Per.) .....		\$0.75	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$12.00
✓ Champion, (Per.) .....		1.00	2.50	5.50	10.00	20.00

### Number of Plants Required to Plant One Acre

Plants 12 inches by 3 feet.....	14,520
Plants 18 inches by 3 feet.....	9,680
Plants 18 inches by 3½ feet.....	8,297
Plants 24 inches by 3½ feet.....	6,222
Plants 24 inches by 4 feet.....	5,445
Plants 30 inches by 3½ feet.....	4,356

### Commercial Fertilizer

When stable manure is not available, commercial fertilizer may be depended upon if the humus content of the soil is maintained either by green manure crops or otherwise. As the soil conditions in the different localities are so varied, it is difficult to prescribe a formula that will apply to all localities. However, all strawberry fertilizers should contain a small percentage of nitrogen, and a high percentage of potash and phosphate. A 2-8-10 is a common formula. Most large fertilizer manufacturers prepare a brand suitable for strawberries.

In soils that are deficient in phosphorus, good results may sometimes be obtained by the use of 200 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate sown broadcast per acre. Lime should not be used for strawberries, as they prefer a somewhat acid condition, but it may be used to favor some other crop preceeding strawberries.

### Mulching

To protect the strawberry plants during the winter, they should be mulched. This should be done in late fall when the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up a team or wagon. Straw or any vegetable material may be used. The mulch should not be spread too thickly over the plants, but may be thicker between the rows. On sandy soils a lighter mulch may be used than on clay soils. Long strawy manure makes an excellent mulch, by placing the strawy part over the plants and the solid part between the rows. In the spring when growth commences, part of the mulch should be removed from off the plants and placed between the rows, allowing the plants to grow up through. The mulch will smother weeds, conserve moisture, and keep the berries clean.

### Growing A Mulch

Where mulching material is not available, a very satisfactory mulch can be grown by sowing oats between the strawberry rows just before the last cultivation. The oats should have about fifty days growth before a killing frost is expected. They should not be sown too thickly or too close to the plants as there is danger of smothering them. About one or two bushels per acre according to conditions. After the oats have been killed, they will form a good mulch between the rows and over the plants.



## STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Certificate of Nursery Inspection No. 2569**

This is to Certify, that I have examined the nursery stock of H. F. Balesky, Fosters, Michigan and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1923.

## BUREAU OF FOODS AND STANDARDS

W. P. Hartman, Director.

Lansing, Mich., September 16, 1922

## My Guarantee

I guarantee my plants to be first class stock and true to name. I guarantee you SATISFACTION ALWAYS. I guarantee to pack them in the best possible manner. If found to be otherwise, I will refund your money or replace the plants. I will not be responsible for more than the price paid for the plants. To protect myself against loss, every care is taken to have your shipment satisfactory and you may be sure that it will prove so.

## In Friendship

If you will write the names and addresses of a few strawberry growers on the lines below, I will mail them my catalog free, and in appreciation I will include a few extra plants with your order.

## THANK YOU





## Brandywine (Per.)

Brandywine has been a favorite with growers for many years. A fine late variety. It is claimed by many growers to be a better berry than the average late varieties. Berries are large, deep red color, firm, fine flavor and a good producer. It is a good canning berry, holding its shape, color and fine tart flavor after being canned. A good market sort. Plants are vigorous growers and thrive best on good rich soil. My Heavy Producing Strain for big crops.

## Dr. Burrill (Per)

A new variety of the Dunlap type. Berries are larger than the Dunlap and the plants are more productive. It is the biggest yielder of all strawberries. The fruit is very large and uniform in shape and size. The color is a rich dark red and the flavor is simply delicious. My Heavy Producing Strain for a bumper crop.

## The White Grub

Strawberries should never be planted on land that is infested with white grubs. For that reason sod land should be avoided. Of course, the grub will also be found on cultivated land but not nearly as many as on sod. Up to the present time no effective remedy has been found to combat the pest successfully, except to dig him out and kill him. When you see a plant beginning to wilt, it is nearly always a sure sign that the white grub is present. Dig about the roots and you will find that he has chewed them off. By killing him you may not always save the plant, but you prevent him from doing further damage to other plants.

I recommend fall plowing for strawberries. It leaves the soil in a loose condition, allowing the frost to penetrate deep, which will destroy the grub larvae to a great extent.



## *Dr. Burrill*

### *The Million Dollar Strawberry*

Dr. Burrill is a scientific cross of the Crescent and Senator Dunlap, and was originated by Dr. Reasoner of Urbana, Illinois who also originated the Senator Dunlap. The quality of the Crescent and the productivity of the Dunlap are combined in the Dr. Burrill making it one of the very best varieties now grown.

It is a variety that can be depended upon to produce a big crop of berries every year. It is impartial as to soil and climate and will do well wherever planted. You will make no mistake in planting largely to Dr. Burrill. For further description see page 15.

**EVERY DOLLAR YOU INVEST IN MY HEAVY PRODUCING PLANTS  
CAN BRING YOU \$25.00 TO \$50.00 WORTH OF BERRIES**